



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

in the higher strata of the atmosphere was examined by means of a kite, which being attached to other kites sometimes attained an elevation of 1000 feet. Pollen was found to be much more largely present at the upper levels than at the 'breathing level,' in the proportion, in fact, of 19 to 1. Abundant proof was obtained of the presence of fungoid spores in large quantities in the air. In one experiment the spores of a cryptogam, at 1,000 feet, were so numerous that they could not be counted; at a rough estimate they could not be less than 30-40,000 to the square inch. That these organized contents travel through the air to a considerable distance was proved by a series of experiments made in the outskirts of Manchester, but within the boundary of one of the most densely populated parts, and in no direction within less than one-third of a mile of grass land. The quantity of pollen was about one-tenth of that collected in the country."

#### NOTES.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The twenty-fourth meeting of the Association was held in Detroit, Mich., beginning on Wednesday, August 11, and ending on Tuesday night following. In attendance, the meeting was not as large as the one preceding, about 170 members reporting themselves as present, in place of 225 the previous year; 96 new members were elected, while last year 118 elections were made. The falling off in attendance is unquestionably due to the want of arrangements with the railroads, by which the usual reduction in fares was not very generally secured, and to the late day at which the announcement relating to railroads was made. Perhaps in no previous year has the necessity for reduction in traveling expenses, caused by the general business depression, been so greatly felt as in the present one. As the cities inviting the Association to hold its meetings from year to year, do so in a most cordial manner, with the anticipation of large meetings, it becomes an important duty of the Local Committees that are formed every year to give the matter of transportation early attention. Railroad companies carry on their work by a complicated system of agencies, and it takes a long time to obtain the consent and issue of proper orders from the right parties. The companies, as a rule, are inclined to grant return passes to members attending the meetings, when the matter is properly laid before them, and

the way of attaining the desired end is by application of the Local Committee several months in advance of the meeting, so early in fact, as to allow the circular issued by the Committee being received by members during the month of June, before the general migration from places of residence takes place.

Of the 136 papers entered, 2 were read in General Session in full, and 2 by title, 1 was given as an evening lecture, 24 were read in Section A; 19 in the Sub-section of Chemistry; and 71 were read in Section B, including those of the Sub-section of Geology, formed on the last day of the meeting. Of the remaining 17 nothing was heard, and they were probably withdrawn by their authors or failed to pass the Several Committees.

The general character of the papers read was certainly above the average of many previous meetings, and the various Committees were well up to their work. The only drawback we noticed, being that of the formation of a Geological Sub-section on the last day, which resulted in a number of important papers being hastily read, or passed over by title, before a small audience. We think a great mistake is made by the Sections not agreeing on what Sub-sections are necessary on the first day, though not necessarily forming them until later in the meeting, and thus enable the Committees to so arrange the business as to give all the papers a fair chance. This could easily be done if members would make it a rule to enter their papers not later than the first day of the meeting. We understand that the feeling in the Standing Committee was very strong in favor of giving precedence, at future meetings, to those papers entered up to the first day, and as the Committee is now composed of so large a permanent body, the lessons taught at one meeting will not be lost at the following. An important move was made in forming a permanent Sub-section of Anthropology, on the principal of that of Chemistry in Section A. This will greatly relieve the pressure for time next year in Section B, and will undoubtedly be the means of bringing a very large number of Archæologists and Ethnologists to the next meeting.

The new constitution was thoroughly tested at the meeting and the business matters went on smoothly and saved much time for scientific work. We did not hear a word of complaint among the members in regard to the action of the present rules, and every one was evidently satisfied that under them the Association would move along with the least possible amount of friction. Several

of the past presidents were present, and their advice in the Standing Committee was evidently of great benefit. As alluded to in the closing remarks by President Hilgard, the several summer schools, and government and state surveying expeditions and special commissions, which are unusually numerous this year, prevented a number of the formerly constant attendants from taking part in the meeting, but as their work in the field shows what is being done to advance science, and as the results which they attain will, in part, naturally be brought before the next meeting, those present at the past meeting could not complain of the absence of many who were, nevertheless, much missed.

The citizens of Detroit did all that could be expected in the way of social entertainments, excursions, and provision for the meetings, though it was evident, as is often the case, where the Association goes for the first time, that they did not, in general, fully appreciate the importance of the meeting until it had been several days in operation. This was noticeable in the comparatively small attendance of citizens at the several sessions, though it is not to be questioned that quite a number were very much interested, and the seeds sown during the Association week will bear fruit in encouragement to the few workers who have so recently established the very promising and important "Scientific Association of Detroit," and it is certainly no small object gained for the advancement of science if the meetings of the Association thus tend to develop the formation of local societies for scientific research. While speaking thus of the citizens as a whole, it must not be supposed that the usual warm hearted welcome and appreciation, so characteristic of the west, was wanting in a number of gentlemen and ladies of Detroit who entered with spirit into the work and objects of the meeting. The very cordial welcome extended by Mr. Walker, on Wednesday morning, in behalf of the citizens, and the graceful remarks of Mr. Wells at the close of the meeting, both illustrated the interest in, and respect for, the objects which the Association has in view.

The address of the retiring President, Dr. LeConte, is printed in full in this number of the *NATURALIST*, and we propose to give those of the Vice Presidents in the next.

The results of the donation by Mrs. Thompson were presented to the meeting in the form of a printed quarto volume, containing a Monograph of Fossil Butterflies by Mr. Scudder, and was so

well received that the committee, who have had the matter in charge since the donation was made at the Portland meeting, must have felt satisfied with the performance of their duty.

As was naturally to be expected much feeling was evinced as to the next place of meeting, and the invitations received from Nashville, Philadelphia, and Buffalo were thoroughly discussed. The selection of Buffalo we think is most judicious, as all the benefits of the centennial year will be secured to the Association without the extra expense to the members and the reduction of Scientific work which the selection of Philadelphia would most likely have occasioned. Nashville was asked to keep its invitation open, as the feeling was very strong in favor of an early meeting there as due the Southern members, though for the next year it was felt that advantage should be taken of the great wave that would move from all parts of the country towards Philadelphia, and the meeting should therefore be located at some convenient point to that city. From the former meeting at Buffalo we have every reason to believe that the citizens will be alive to all that is expected of them for the centennial year, and for the quarter centennial (counting by meetings) of the Association, when the members will again assemble under the presidency of Prof. W. B. Rogers, of Boston, who called the Association to order at its first meeting in 1848.

The other officers for the next meeting are C. A. Young, of Hanover, Vice President of Sec. A; E. S. Morse, of Salem, Vice President of Sec. B; G. F. Barker, of Philadelphia, Chairman of Sub-section of Chemistry; L. H. Morgan, of Rochester, Chairman of Sub-section of Anthropology; T. C. Mendenhall, of Columbus, General Secretary; F. W. Putnam, of Salem, Permanent Secretary; A. W. Wright, of New Haven, Secretary of Sec. A; A. H. Tuttle, of Columbus, Secretary of Sec. B; T. T. Bouvé, of Boston, Treasurer. A committee was also appointed for the purpose of obtaining the presence of as many scientists as possible at the next meeting, and another committee was appointed to bring the formation of the Anthropological Sub-section before those specially interested in that department. In this way it is believed that the Association will secure a proper expression of science for the centennial year; and we understand that many of the citizens of Buffalo are resolved to make the meeting an extraordinary one in several particulars.

THE President and Fellows of Harvard College voted, some time since, to accept the fund accumulated by the Agassiz Memorial Committee for the use of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. In announcing the acceptance, President Eliot wrote:

"It will be a grateful duty for the President and Fellows, in executing the trust which the Committee have laid upon them, to commemorate the scientific attainments, enthusiasm and devotion of Prof. Agassiz, while they build up and enlarge the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy to the full proportions which his prophetic zeal imagined for it. The continuous growth of the museum is assured through the successful labors of the committee."

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

*Om Skuringsmærker, Glacial formationen, Terrasser og Strandlinier samt om grundfjeldets og sparagmitfjeldets mægtighed i Norge.* By Theodor Kjerulf. II, Sparagmitfjeldet. Christiania, 1873. 4to.

*The Land and Fresh Water Shells of La Salle County, Illinois.* By W. W. Calkins. Chicago, 1874. Proceedings of the Ottawa Academy of Natural Sciences. pp. 48. 8vo.

*Catalogue of Land and Fresh Water Shells.* W. W. Calkins. Chicago, 1874. pp. 11. 8vo.

*Bulletin de la Societe Geologique de France.* 3me Serie, 3me Tome, No. 4. Paris, 1875.

*Die Aegyptischen Denkmäler in St. Petersburg, Helsingfors, Upsala und Copenhagen.* By J. Leblond. Christiania, 1873. pp. 82. 8vo.

*Enumeratio Insectorum Norvegiarum, Fas. 1.* By H. Siebke. Christiania, 1874. pp. 72. 8vo.

*The Third Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia.* 1875. pp. 33. 8vo.

*Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India.* Vol. i, Parts 2 & 3, and vols. II-XI, I. Calcutta. 8vo. *Palæontologia Indica.* Series II-X, 1. 4to.

*Records of Geological Survey of India.* Vols. I-VII. 8vo.

*Societe Entomologique de Belgique.* Serie II, No. 12, 13. 1875. 8vo.

*The Journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club.* London, March, 1875. No. 28. 8vo.

*The Geological Magazine.* London, May, 1875. Vol. II, No. 5. 8vo.

*Tidsskrift for Populære Fremstillinger af Naturvidenskaben.* Copenhagen, 1875. Vol. II, Part 2. 8vo.

*Grevillea.* London, 1875. No. 28. 8vo.

*Hardwicke's Science Gossip.* London, 1875. No. 126. 8vo.

*Field and Forest.* Devoted to General Natural History. Bulletin of the Potomac Side Naturalists' Club. Charles R. Dodge, Ed. Washington, 1875. Vol. I, No. 1. pp. 8. 8vo.

*Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education.* Washington, 1875. Nos. 1 and 2. Pamphlets. 8vo.

*Zoological Record for 1873.* Vol. x. John Van Voorst. London. 8vo.

*Seventh Annual Report on the Noxious, Beneficial and other Insects of the State of Missouri.* By Charles V. Riley. Jefferson City, 1875. pp. 208. 8vo.

*Eighth Annual Report of the Provost to the Trustees of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore.* Baltimore, 1875. pp. 43. 8vo.

*Seventeenth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Association of the City of Brooklyn.* Brooklyn, 1875. pp. 24. 8vo.

*Catalogus Specierum Generis Scolia.* By Henrius de Saussure and Julius Sichel. Geneva, 1864. pp. 552. 8vo.

*Circular No. 8, War Department, Surgeon-General's Office. A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army, with Descriptions of Military Posts.* Washington, 1875. pp. 625. 4to.

*Notice Biographique sur Edouard-Rene Claparede, par Henri de Saussure.* 1873. pp. 28. 4to.

*Bulletin de l'Institut National Genevois.* Geneva, 1875. Tome XX, pp. 304. 8vo.

*Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften.* By C. G. Giebel. Berlin, 1874. Band x, Hett 7-12. 8vo.

*Bulletin Mensuel de la Societe d'Acclimation.* Paris. No. 11, 1874. No. 1, 1875. 8vo.

*1. Travaux des membres de la Societe, De l'Utilite d'Introduire la Sericiculture a la Nouvelle Calédonie.* By M. C. Raveret. Wattel.

*Verhandlungen der k. k. Zoologisch Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien.* 1874. Band xxiv. pp. 626. 8vo.

*The Monthly Microscopical Journal.* London, 1875. June. 8vo.

*Verhandlungen des Vereins für Naturwissenschaftliche Unterhaltung zu Hamburg, 1873-1874.* By J. D. E. Schmitt, 1875. pp. 191. 8vo.

*Revue Scientifique.* Paris. No. 50. 4to.

*Northwestern Wyoming, including Yellowstone National Park, 1873.* By William A. Jones. Washington, 1875. pp. 351. 8vo.

*The Geological Magazine.* No. 132. London, June, 1875. 8vo.

*Recollections of Sir Charles Lyell.* Annual Presidential Address of Natural History Society of Montreal, for 1875. By Principal Dawson. pp. 8. 8vo.

*On some new Fossil Ungulata.* By E. D. Cope. pp. 8. 8vo.